THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, October 21, 1806. No. 1048.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Lots in the Town of BETHLEHEM

Will be offered for SALE on TUESDAY the 21st day of October next, on the premises.

THIS Town is handsomely situated on the eastern bank of the Tuscarawa river, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, on fractions No. 5, 6 and 8, in the 9th township, and 9th range, about 12 miles north west of the corner of the old seven ranges, and 9 miles south west of Canton.

A state road is already opened from Steubenville to the said corner of the seven ranges, from whence it will shortly be extended to this town, where it will be intersected by others leading from New-Lisbon, Nimishillen, Oznaburgh and Canton, on a direction to the new purchase lately made by Congress.

A valuable and extensive body of land lies in the neighbourhood which is rapidly settling, the produce of which may be transported from this place by water to the Ohio.

These advantages combining with others which can only be discovered by a geographical knowledge of the country, must inevitably render BETHLEHEM in a very short time a place of considerable importance.

Attention will be given by

ROBERT RICHIE, jun'r. and
ISAAC JENKINSON,
Attorney for Tunis & Annesly.

Steubenville, August 30, 1806.

*** *Robert Richie and Isaac Jenkinson are also authorised to sell a number of valuable Tracts of Land on Tuscarawa river, and in other places.*

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1903	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT.

No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT.

No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 30th September last, JOHN SPARLING, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States, enlisted at this place 13th September, 1806. He is 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, fair hair, by occupation a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, born in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, he has resided for some time past in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Took with him sundry articles of military cloathing, principally linen.

Any person apprehending said deserter and delivering him to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or this post shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists, comm'g.

Fort Fayette, Oct. 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Andrew Jamison*, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taylor, deceased, are requested to present them to the subsribers for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Executors.
DAVID M'ELHENY, }

Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1806. 8t

To Booksellers and Storekeepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK,
PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

HAS NOW IN THE PRESS, HIS

Washington or Hagerstown German Almanack for 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free of expence) in Greencastle, Chambersburgh, or Shippensburgh, as may be required, from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, mentioning what quantity, so that they may be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive immediate attention. 1aw3teop9w

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality

Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

The Justices and Constables ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL'S Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE

Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter*, *Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,
(Price 50 cents per doz.)

The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early, and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

JEREMIAH NEAVE,

No. 31,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS imported for the *FALL SALES*, and will have constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE,
JAPANNED TEA TRAYS,
WAITERS, etc. etc.

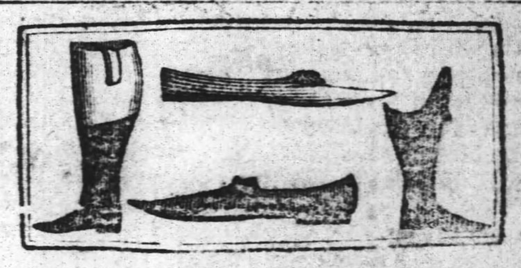
Of the newest and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,

PIPES AND GLASS BOTTLES,

Well worth the attention of all Country Storekeepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.

September 10. 8t



MATTHEW BARNWELL,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Soal* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

Regimental Orders.

AGREEABLE to a notification of the Brigade Inspector, the enrolled citizens composing the 62d Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county Brigade, are order to parade for Review and Inspection on the fourth Wednesday of October, inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Work, in Pitt township, to perform the duty required of them by law. They will be careful to be properly armed and equipped, in order to save their fine, as a rigorous inspection will take place.

Officers for holding the Court of Appeal will be appointed at the Review and the time notified when they will meet.

R. CUNNINGHAM,
Lt. Col. Com't.

October 13, 1806.

Information Wanted.

JOHN PETER LAUSBERG, a German, from the town of Elberfeldt, came to a America in the year 1785, and was acquainted with Messrs. SCIRIBA, SCROEPPEL and HAHRMAN, of Philadelphia.

His Family in Germany, wish to be informed whether he is still living. According to the last accounts, of him, he set off for Pittsburgh about 15 years since, in order to establish a Distillery. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received and all expences paid by

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

Pittsburgh, *October* 13, 1806.

N. B. Printers in the western Country will greatly oblige by inserting the above once or twice in their papers.

"Yet all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the King's gate." Esther Vth. 13th.

THIS child of pride, swollen with his own self consequence, though caressed by a mighty monarch and under the smiles of his prince, enjoying all that royalty could bestow, feels the canker of disappointed ambition corroding his heart. The sight of a poor Jew, like the worm at the root of Jonah's Gourd, spoils the verdure of his happiness; makes his soul fret with malice: from which, as from another Pandora's box, issues a black design of the most cruel revenge. "And when Haman saw "that Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence, then was Haman full of wroth." Too proud personally to avenge the supposed affront, nothing less will satisfy his ambitious soul, but an order for the destruction of the whole of the depressed race; thus attempting to bury poor Mordecai, with all who bore any affinity to him, in one common ruin. Is the picture highly coloured? And do the rays of light, falling on it as from an Eastern sky, so contrast light and shade as to shew the most prominent parts of an human heart? Yet it is but the heart of man; and as face answereth to face in the glass, so doth the heart of man to man.—Mordecai bowed not; his estimation of Haman differed much from the esteem which Haman had formed for himself in the mold of self love. Ambition like the waves of the mighty deep does not like confinement; opposition serves only to redouble its energies, while its footsteps are marked in violence. Every age has produced its Hamans—Clitus, the once favorite Clitus, fell pierced with the spear of the ambitious Alexander; he mentioned but the praises of another; and ambition could not bear the recital. Luther, the valiant hero of Gospel simplicity, had scarcely unfurled the banners of the Cross, and opened his mouth in opposition to worldly policy and the ambition of prelacy, before the thunder bolts of destruction were aimed at his head. And how have the plains of Europe been drenched with the blood of those disciples of JESUS who dared to think for themselves, and whose desire was to live as christians in all Gospel simplicity. Ambition raised the Demon of persecution, while nations trembled under its fury—ambition destroys not only the happiness of men, but effaces every trace of tranquility from the soul of the man in whose breast it reigns. Not thus acts that meekness which is the fruit of the Gospel.—Christianity gives men proper conceptions of themselves; its language is, "For I say to "every man that is among you, not to think of "himself more highly than he ought to think, "but to think soberly, mind not high things, "but condescend to men of low estate." Ambition to be considered great once tainted the disciples of CHRIST in the days of his flesh; and from him they received this kind and seasonable reproof, "but he that is greatest among "you let him be as the younger; and he that "is chief as he that doth serve; I am among "you as he that serveth." Me-thinks that a society of men actuated by principles like these, must needs be happy. If mutual endearment; if desire to fulfil the kind offices of social friendship, bottomed on the truth of eternal duration, and the encreasing enjoyment of this society, does not produce felicity, nothing like it can exist in this world. In a society like this an Haman could find no pleasure; the benignant smiles of humble simplicity would to his mind be like caustic applied to his flesh; and as like generally seeks its like, ambition itself would die, for want of food suited to its nature.

Though human nature will never arrive at perfection in this lower sphere, yet there is a pleasure in reaching forward to apprehend that, for which we were apprehended by the Gospel. The happiness of Heaven, and the course of the millenian state on earth, will consist in the enjoyment of Religion in its simplicity.—The prophet, inspired with the vision of gospel days, declares that "the loftiness of "man shall be bowed down, and the haughti-"ness of men shall be brought low." This has been ingeniously applyed by some to the bringing down the high thoughts of men's self righteousness. But would not the application be too limited if confined only here: And may we not with propriety paraphrase it thus: In that day shall the lofty aspiring looks of man be bowed down; no longer swelled with the pride and ambition of his own self-created pre-eminence, shall he seek to lord it over his fellow man; but in simplicity acknowledge, that, "the LORD alone shall be exalted in that day."

LAY PREACHER.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

AUGUST 15.

Whilst the conclusion of Peace between Russia and France would induce us to believe that war would again break out upon the Continent, the aspect of affairs, and the measures lately adopted, would almost persuade us that the preservation of peace is impossible, and that the flames of war are on the point of bursting forth again with as much violence as ever.—The peace of the Continent is ensured, say the Paris papers, by the treaty with Russia. Yet, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, Bonaparte *orders a fresh levy of fifty thousand Conscripts!* The Paris papers, which have arrived to the 7th, and Dutch to the 12th, have communicated to us the important intelligence. The Moniteur endeavors to remove all suspicions and apprehensions which this warlike measure is calculated to excite. When the third coalition, it asserts, assumed an aspect that rendered a large conscript levy necessary to support the glory of the Throne, and defend the dearest interests of the country. the levy of 80,000 Conscripts was ordered—but they were never called out. But now, of the 80,000 men of the Conscription of 1806 who were not deemed necessary to be called out, even in the time of war, and before the battle of Austerlitz had sealed the humiliation of the House of Austria; now, of these 80,000 men, 50,000 are to be called out directly! But the Moniteur, would have us believe, that at any rate that number, or nearly that number, would have been called out, *even if we had enjoyed profound Peace*, to replace those who have been or who may be discharged. Be it so; but then why is it necessary to state any other reason? though even then we should ask why was it necessary to keep up the army to its full war amount, at a time when Bonaparte had held out the prospect of reducing his army to the Peace Establishment? The Moniteur however, is not content with stating that these fifty thousand will not do more than supply the places of those who have been or may be discharged—(we do not believe that one man has been discharged); it says, and we beg our readers to attend to the expressions; "If, *as every thing leads to hope*, the affairs of the Continent are about to be settled, the fifty thousand men will serve to replace the soldiers who shall receive their discharge, and return to their families. If, on the contrary, which there is no reason to think, *the period of the repose of the Continent is not yet arrived*, these fifty thousand men, by completing the different corps on the war footing, will carry the French army to its highest degree of strength."

Is this the language of a government which has so confidently told us, that the tranquility of the Continent was ensured, and that there was no Power which dared to disturb it? "Every thing leads to hope," and "there is no reason to think:" Is this the confident tone which we should have expected Bonaparte to have assumed? Had he been so convinced that the peace of the Continent was ensured, would he have expressed a doubt upon the subject?—would he have confined himself to a *hope* that the affairs of the Continent were about to be settled? would he have suffered the idea to be entertained a moment, that the "period of the repose of the Continent is not yet arrived?" Observe too that in informing that the levy would have been resorted to at all events, to fill up the vacancies produced by discharges, he uses the words, "even if we had enjoyed profound peace." Why, as far as relates to the Continent, the peace with Russia, we were told, had restored peace to the Continent. It cannot be said that the war with England has rendered this fresh levy necessary.

But it may be asked from what quarter can hostility be expected to come?—Russia has made peace and withdrawn—Austria has not yet sufficiently recovered her strength to undertake another contest;—and Prussia seems too much under the power and in the toils of France to go to war with her? But all these are arguments which would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for Bonaparte to have increased his military force, or to have entertained a doubt upon the subject of the continental peace. Does he think that his new German confederacy will not be quietly acquiesced in, however humbled Austria or Prussia may be? Does he think this fresh display of force necessary to make them "drain his draughts of Rhenish down?" or does he meditate new enterprizes? Is his ambition not yet satiated? Does he aim at something more than the German confederacy? Are Prussia and Austria to be further curtailed of their power? Is Switzerland to be converted into a new kingdom for another of his mushroom family? Does he extend his prospects and his presumption to the confines of Europe, and, sitting himself down upon the throne of Constantine, does he wish to fix his menacing looks upon Asia? Nothing is too wild, nothing too extravagant for a man whose ambition is remorseless—who combines in his character the extremes of democracy and despotism—whom we can compare to no man that ever lived—but whom Milton by prophetic anticipation seems to have pourtrayed in the description he gives of the King of Terrors.

——The other shape,
If shape it might be called that shape had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb;
Or substance might be called, that shadow seemed;
For each seemed either: black it stood at night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart. What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

Spanish Minister.—We beg leave to recommend to the attention to our *vigorous* and *high spirited* administration the following note written by Mr. Secretary Vernon by order of the king of England, dated the 30th Sept. 1699, and sent to the Spanish ambassador then residing at the court of London.

"His majesty having seen the paper which the secretary of the embassy of Spain has lately delivered, by order of your excellency, to several of the lord justices of the kingdom; his majesty has found the contents so insolent and seditious, that in resentment of so extraordinary a proceeding, and which can by no means be justified by the law of nations, he orders that you go out of his dominions *precisely in eighteen days*, to be counted from this notification, and that you keep in your house, *without going out of the limits of it*, till your departure. I am also commanded to let you know, that these are the orders of his majesty, that no writing be any more received from you nor any of your domesticks."

This statement is extracted from Prior's history of his own time; and it is somewhat remarkable that the historian says not a word of the ambassador having returned for answer that he would remain as long as it should suit the interest of the king his master or *his own personal convenience:* Nor do we hear of his having remained for a twelve month after, in the exercise of his ministerial functions without any means being adopted to enforce the order thus peremptorily given. We are not even informed that the ambassador of his Catholick majesty would *receive no orders except from the king his master!*

How much better these things are managed in our days, and in our republican government, where the rulers know how to maintain the rights and dignity of the people. A minister here, instead of sneaking home merely because he is ordered away by the government for what they are pleased to consider as insolent and seditious conduct, puts his fist in their faces and tells them, that he will go when it suits his own convenience; and they, to shew their magnanimity and moderation, agree to the proposition; upon which his court furnish him with a confirmation of his credentials, commend him for his faithful services, and then he informs the government that it will not *suit his convenience* to go at all. How fortunate it is that we have not a Washington or an Adams to tyranize over us, and sport with our tranquility! Had one of them ordered away a minister, he would very probably have insisted on his going; and in that way might have angered the court of Spain, and perhaps Bonaparte might have got his back up too. Now they feel as much kindness and respect for us as a master does for his spaniel, who instead of snarling and biting when he is caned and kicked, meekly lies down and licks the foot by which he is spurned.

Gaz. U. S.

BOSTON, *October 3.*

By the arrival of the Packet, Capt. M'Lellan, at Portland, in 43 days from Liverpool, London newspapers have been received there, to the 15th of August. We have been favored with a letter from a gentleman in Portland, to his brothers in this town, containing the following interesting extracts.

FROM THE SUN.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15.

"A cabinet council met yesterday, at one and sat until 3 o'clock, and at half past 10 dispatches were sent off by M. Basilico to lord Lauderdale.

The fluctuation in the funds yesterday was, we believe, greater than upon any one day, since the last peace. In the morning, as soon as the arrival of the messenger was known, the funds rose rather more than 1 per cent: but about one o'clock, a sudden alteration took place.

Lord Lauderdale reached Paris on Tuesday and demanded an interview. The French minister *declined seeing him*, until Saturday or Sunday following! The separate treaty between Russia and France has changed the French tone against England, and (the Editor of the Sun observes) although we do not take upon us to say there is no probability of Peace, we *have reason to believe it is considerably diminished.*

On the dispatches sent off to Lord LAUDERDALE as above, the same Editor says, "we have no doubt they are of a decisive nature." It is therefore likely that the negociation will be brought to a decicive issue, one way or the other, in a very short time.

He further observes that the Paris and Dutch papers to the 9th and 12th are not calculated to excite any hopes of peace.

By a decree of the 3d, Bonaparte has ordered out 50,000 Conscrips, a measure which cannot be accounted for, upon the idea of peace though, the French editors pretend to give something like a reason for it."

The writer of the letter from Portland adds, that "from the papers and from a conversation I had with a passenger, my opinion is against the idea of peace."

Advices from Madrid state, that the fleet now ready for sea at Ca iz is destined for South America, whither it is to convey a considerable number of troops; it was expected to sail about the end of July.

The French, it appears, have added Napoleon to the catalouge of *Saints*. Surely the person thus designated cannot be the man who, when in Egypt, made it his boast to the inhabitants of that country, that, as far as depended on him, he had overthrown *Christianity;* and as a proof of his conversion to *Mahometanism*, added to his name *Ali*, instead of *alias*.

October, 6.—Capt. Stevens, arrived here on Saturday last, from St. Sebastians, (Brazil Coast) informs, that accounts had been received previous to his sailing, that Home Pompham had arrived off Monteviedo, and sent in a flag demanding the surrender of that place. The issue was not known when he came away.

Capt. Godfrey, who arrived yesterday (via quarantine) from the Bay of Honduras, which he left 26th August, informs that the inhabitants expected an immediate attack from the Spaniards; having received information that several thousand troops and a number of gun boats, &c. were fitting out at Bacalar and Campeachy for the purpose of attacking them. The English making spirited exertions to receive them;—and had armed boats watching their movements. A flag of truce which had been sent by the English, had not returned when Capt. G. sailed.

BALTIMORE, *October 8.*

EXTRACT.

"*Natchitoches, 26th August*, 1806.

"Mr. Freeman returned to this place on Sunday last, after having acended 430 miles above this place, where the Spaniards had been waiting for him five days. A little after the usual time for dinner, a detachment of the Spanish party amounting to 150 men, crossed the river in full gallop, with an evident intention to charge our party. Captain Sparks with great address took possession of an elevated bank 30 feet above the surface of the water; and the men being provided with rests for their rifles, in such a manner as to have made an impression, The Spanish commander appears to have perceived our advantage, and the aukward situation in which he had placed himself, and brought his troops to a halt immediately; when a flag being hoisted, a conference took place between *Mr. Freeman* and the Spanish commander *Vienne*, who declared his positive orders to be, not to allow any armed force whatever to proceed beyond that place, and to repel by arms any attempt to proceed. The conference continued about half an hour, when Mr. Freeman conceived it to be his duty to return, considering that the tract already explored was extensive, and the waters now become so shallow, that for the few preceding days they had to haul the boats over the sand banks.

"Mr. Freeman describes the land adjacent to the river as almost wholly composed of prairies and thick cane brakes; the latter are always an indication of rich land, and requires little more labour in clearing than that of a corn patch.

"Yesterday Gov. Claiborne arrived to concert measures with colonel Cushing respecting our situation, and to organise the militia. In his conversation he appears to feel very sensibly the hostile conduct of the Spanish forces, and if I may trust my judgment, something energetic will take place at no great distance of time. The Spanish force is stationed about fifty miles from us, having fallen back to their former position on Bayau Pierre.

"This morning captain Bowyer and his company arrived from Opelousas, and we expect three companies from fort Adams, boats having been sent for them twelve or fourteen days ago; collecting their force here would appear to indicate a determination to make the Spaniards recross the Sabine. If such is the determination it puts the result of an engagement in our favour without risk, but the troops here could not be better pleased than to march with only 200 men against the Spaniards on this side the Sabine. We have no sort of apprehensions of danger here from any force the Spaniards can bring against us; the solicitude here appears to be led forward; and the only fear that the Spaniards may escape without paying them for the trouble they have taken."

Extract of a letter from Natchez, dated September 8th 1806.

General Wilkinson arrived here late last evening. I avail myself of the post to-morrow morning, to drop you a hurried scrawl. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the past, or of the present, to be able to ascertain what may be the future. The general will wait a day to converse with the Governor of the territory, or rather his representative (the secretary,) the governor being absent. To-morrow he will proceed for Natchitoches to preserve the peace of our country, if possible, otherwise at the head of a small, but chosen band, to give a brief and conclusive reply to the calumnies of his enemies. Here, in Kentucky and elsewhere, he appears quite content that they should print and slander, while his capacities are preserved to assert the rights, and vindicate the wrongs of our country. This is the only kind of response I believe that he will consent to give to falsehood and defamation, too monstrous, but for the most scandalous appetites and incredible, but to those who are determined to believe.

The Spaniards some weeks since, advanced with about 1200 men, all on horseback, within about 17 miles of our post at Natchitoches; they halted a few days at that point, and have since retrogaded about fifty miles, to a small but ancient establishment called Bayou Pierre—should they again advance, which would appear probable, and refuse to retire to the westward of the Sabine, the sword must be drawn, and a trial of skill and courage ensue, in which the general appears confident that ours will not be disgraced.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 6.*

It has been remarked that there never was an administration better qualified to dispatch public business than that of the United States; and the proof is, that during the trial of Messrs. Smith and Ogden not a single officer, superior or subordinate, could possibly be spared from the seat of government on account of the exigency of public affairs; yet in one fortnight afterwards, so completely was all this business disposed of, that not one of these officers had occasion to remain at Washington or has ever returned there since.—It seems therefore that Mr. Jefferson mistook the talents of the heads of departments when he informed the court that they could not be spared at *any future* time. He was probably not aware that in a few days they could so completely despatch all the business as to render the presence of every one of them unnecessary at the seat of government during all the rest of the season: otherwise, instead of refusing to permit them to attend the court, he would have advised that the trial should be postponed for a few days, when the whole corpse would be at leisure to move to New-York in a body, or to depart in any other direction that might suit them better.

The WAR—Continued.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDEETS.

NEW-YORK, *Oct. 2.*

"The news given in this morning Gazette, is confirmed. The ship Eliza, brings London dates to the 15th August, at which time the prospect of accommodation with France was fast dissipating. The funds experienced a great and sudden depression. The subjoined articles are all we have time to copy for you, before the closing of the mail. Mr. Fox was recovering. He was so far convalescent as to dine from home.

In consequence of dispatches, received in London from Lord Lauderdale at Paris, bro't over by the messenger, Basilico, Omnium, which was at 11 3-4, fell to 5 1-2. It was stated, that Lord Lauderdale, so far from meeting with "a correspondent disposition on the part of France," as expressed in the king's speech, had not even been favoured with an interview with either Bonaparte or Talleyrand. The expectation, therefore, was confi-

dent, that his Lordship would immediately return to Eng and.

There are now below 2 ships and 4 brigs. One of the ships, from the signal, is the Science, from London. She will bring news to the 20th August, which we shall, without fail, forward to you, promptly.

"LIVERPOOL, *Aug.* 17.—We were yesterday upon the point of dispatching the annexed price-current, when we received the advices, through the prints and private letters, that Lord Lauderdale was upon the point of returning, without effecting the object of his mission.

"The accounts of this morning, neither absolutely contradict or confirm this statement. The whole rests upon the depression of the public funds, which, in Omnium, is a reduction of full 4 per cent.

"*Aug.* 18.—The accounts of this morning correspend with those of yesterday."

BOSTON, Spet. 30.—A vessel arrived at Plymouth, on Friday, from Lisbon, in a short passage. It was rumoured that London dates to the 15th, had been received previous to her sailing and that the negociations had failed. This report found but few persons, if any, who believed in it.

On the receipt at Halifax, of news that Jerome's fleet had been dis ersed and damaged in the August gale, the Cambrian frigate was immediately dispatched to endeavor to capture some of the disabled vessels.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2.—Captain Dowdall from Cadiz, informs, that news of Peace had been received there, and rejoicings had taken place—but on the day he sailed, an express arrived from England with advices that the negociations had been broken off? This report occasioned a fall of the stocks of 7 per cent.

Last night at 12, arrived, the pilot-boat Clytus, from the ship Eliza, Waterman, in 40 days from Liverpool.

By this conveyance we learn, that on the 18th of August, the prospect of Peace between Great Britain and France had subsided—and nothing expected but a continuance of the War.

Capt. Lidlie, who was sent by Miranda to Jamaica to solicit assistance from the Governor of that island, sailed from Port-Royal, on the 24th August in the Ferret brig, having been unsuccessful in this application.

Letters are received in town which mention, that Miranda was still at Aruba, exercising his men and issuing proclamations.

From our late London papers.

Several letters from Paris affirm, that Bonaparte intends, on a peace being concluded between this country and France, to engage some of the most able English counsellors to watch and inspect the British press, and to prosecute without mercy all persons who dare to write or speak any thing concerning the meanness and vices of his family, of his past crimes or present tyranny. Some new regulations of the limits of the liberty of the press, with regard to English newspapers, have, according to the same letters, already been insisted upon by Talle rand and his master in the discussions of gen. Clark with Lord Yarmouth.

Singular Escape of a French prisoner.—A French seaman having lately eluded the vigilance of the guard at Chatham, where he was confined, and reached the neighbourhood of Broadstairs, was in the course of a few days apprehended, and put on board a vessel at that place, to be carried to his former confinement. As he had shewn great desperacy and ingenuity in effecting his escape in the first instance, it was thought adviseable to place a guard over him on board, by way of effectual security; night, however, being pretty far advanced before the vessel could sail, the Frenchmen, who was permitted to remain on deck, stretched himself, with great presence of mind, at full length and by snoaring loudly, that he was fast asleep. The centinel, being thus put off his guard, seated himself, naturally enough at the dead of night, and soon fell fast asleep in good earnest. The prisoner who was on the watch the whole time, finding that he had thus completely ensnared the soldier quickly jumped up, and first robbing the poor fellow of two seven shilling pieces and his watch, then let himself down in the small boat from the stern, and got safely on shore. The three or four hands belonging to the vessel which was a small coaster, coming up soon afterwards to prepare for sailing, awoke the centinel, who then discovered, as may be supposed, with astonishment, both the escapes of the prisoner and his robbery. Every search was made for him, of course in the morning, and during the whole day, but to no purpose; it was believed, therefore, that he had endeavoured to arrive at some other part of the coast, from which he might get a vessel, and get over to France. Instead of quitting the neighbourhood of Broadstairs, however, he lurked about in the corn fields till night, when he returned, and boarded a fishing smack, in which it is now ascertained he effected his escape to Dunkirk. If he had gone in any other vessel, he must have been taken, our pilots say, by the armed coasters, or have fallen in with some of our squadrons, which would not suffer any other description of vessel to pass through them; but, in the fishing season the smacks and little coasters are allowed full range, without molestation, in consequence of which indulgence, he finally accomplished his hazardous object: on the whole, it must be acknowledged that he evinced uncommon sagacity, promptitude, and decision of character, under all the difficulties which he had to encounter.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, October 21, 1806.

The General Election in the county of Allegheny we are happy to find has terminated in a result highly satisfactory; and which furnishes the friends of liberty and true republicanism with interesting subjects of mutual congratulation. It is not a little flattering that in all those districts in which there were the best means of information, the success of the friends of the constitution was most conspicuous. With a quick perception and clear sagacity they penetrated the base designs of their opponents to mislead them by falsehood, to call into action the worst passions in opposition to reason and the best feelings of humanity, to inculcate a belief that men of different callings and pursuits had distinct interests in the community, and that when the good of the country called upon them to unite in brotherly affection and use mutual forbearance, they ought to entertain only the resentment of enemies. A more diabolical spirit than this never existed in a free country. This spirit, it is to be hoped, the good sense and patriotism of the people will banish to its infernal abode, and by so doing preserve their happiness, freedom and security.

If actions did not speak stronger than words, the worthy conduct of the Mechanicks of Pittsburgh might be mentioned with particular approbation. It has, however, been already published, and will be long remembered. They were in the midst of their enemies, and were acquainted with their talents, characters and designs. Neither the honorable act of justice they have done to the character of their fellow townsman, nor the votes they have given, can ever be regretted or repented of. Whatever may be the fate of the ticket generally, they have *acted well their part*, and *in that lies the honour*. One of themselves has been elected to the important office of County Commissioner, who would do credit to any board of County Commissioners in the state; and two others are offered to the choice of the Governor for Coroner, either of whom would give respectability to that office. We have no difficulty in believing, that instead of the pretended proverb "As ignorant as the Mechanicks of Pittsburgh," will be substituted "*As enlightened, just, disinterested and independent as the Mechanicks of Pittsburgh.*

RETURN,

Of the GENERAL ELECTION *held on Tuesday last, the* 14*th inst. for the* COUNTY *of* ALLEGHENY.

DISTRICTS.		Total.	Pittsburgh,	Pitt,	Plumb,	M'Kees Port,	Elizabeth,	Mifflin,	St. Clair,	Robinson,	Fayette,	Moon,	Ohio,	Pine,	Deer,
Congress.	J. Wilkins, jr.	1059	285	166	35	71	95	39	102	36	56	37	11	91	35
	D. Smith	837	177	69	56	27	60	80	89	41	80	74	35	69	37
Assembly.	R. Baldwin	1044	277	164	33	55	93	37	100	46	63	52	12	75	30
	J. Carothers	1030	277	164	33	56	95	36	98	45	63	50	12	74	30
	J. M'Bride	1017	273	164	32	55	93	34	99	40	60	49	12	74	31
	F. M'Clure	879	127	67	5	49	60	32	96	36	47	34	12	86	42
	A. Lacock	891	125	67	52	35	57	33	89	37	80	34	12	88	42
	J. Mechlin	849	124	67	57	33	60	35	89	36	80	34	12	86	41
Comm. Pleas.	D. Darragh	1091	275	156	38	63	94	42	97	40	57	41	13	74	33
	C. Baird	884	127	76	61	34	60	80	91	38	85	66	35	84	49
Assembly.	V. Porter	1001	271	167	32	68	92	41	58	35	60	48	11	77	31
	Z. A. Tannehill	960	273	145	33	59	92	42	57	36	58	47	10	76	31
	J. Kerwin	860	129	65	60	32	57	82	91	41	82	65	35	84	41
	J. Curry	891	120	64	60	20	58	82	85	42	82	64	35	82	41

JOHN DARRAGH is elected County Commissioner, and

WILLIAM PORTER, Coroner for Allegheny county.

The accounts from the counties of Beaver and Butler, (connected with Allegheny in the choice of state representatives) are unfavourable to the constitutional ticket.

We shall probably obtain for our next paper the official returns of the Congressional district.

Accounts, which may be relied on, state, that Captains Lewis and Clark, with their party, had arrived at St. Louis on the 21st September, all well.

Will be Sold by Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler county, on the waters of Conequenessing creek, containing 200 acres, on which a large improvement is made. This Tract of Land was the property of Colin M'Donald, an insolvent debtor, who assigned it to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors.

DUNNING M'NAIR,
ROBERT STEWART.

10th October, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, North Huntington township, on the state road, one mile from Cavet's mill, on the 10th September last, two red and white COWS, one has a bell on, and a crop off the right ear, the other has no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES CLARK.

October 11, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1806. tf.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received, and is opening at his Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a new supply of BOOKS, and other articles in his line, among which are the following:—

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—a large addition to his assortment already on hand, containing various numbers of the latest impression, with and without the psalms
David's Psalms, small
ditto, of various large sizes with and without notes
Watts's Psalms
Looking unto Jesus, by the Revd. Mr. Ambrose, 2 vols.
The Christian Institutes, by the Right Revd. Father in God, Francis, late lord Bishop of Chester
Sacred Mirror
God's Wonders in the Great Deep
Devout Christian's Vade Mecum
Beauties of Church Music
Smith's Music, or Easy Instructor
Tucker's Blackstone, 4 vols.
East's Reports, 6 vols.
Bosanquet and Pullen, 3 vols.
A collection of Interrogatories
Clerk's Magazine
Edinburgh New Dispensatory
Cullen's Practice
Denman's Midwifery, 2 vols.
Medical Pocket Book
Dictionary
Underwood on the Diseases of Children
Quincy's Lexicon-Physico-Medicum improved: or a Dictionary of the terms employed in Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c.
Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry
Josephus, large fol.
Ladies London Monthly Museum, or Polite Repository of Amusement and Instruction, with elegant coloured plates, shewing the fashions for each month, in 15 vols.
The 15th vol. of the same
The Domestic Encyclopedia, 5 vols.
Spectator, 8 vols.
The Federalist, 2 vols.
Aiken's Art of Life
The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Clond
Washington's Letters on Husbandry
Forsyth on Fruit Trees
Children of the Abbey, 2 vols.
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Pope's Iliad
Pleasures of Memory
Moore's Anacreon, 2 vols. small
Epistles, Odes and other Poems
Walker's Dictionary
ditto abridged
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
Ross's Latin Grammar
Rigg's New American Latin Grammar
Perry's Spelling Book
The tragical history of the Children in the Wood
Toy Books for Children
The Franklin, Farmers', and other Philadelphia Almanacks for the year 1807
Reeve's Colours in boxes of one and two rows
Durable Ink, &c. &c.

16th October, 1806.

NOTICE.

Monday Evening, the 20th inst. NIGHT SCHOOL opened next door to Mr. Banton's, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

A. DOWNING,

October 15, 1806.

BE it ordained by the Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Ordinance passed in Council on the 8th of January, 1806, repealing the second section of the Ordinance No. 50, which prohibited the shoeing of Horses or Cattle in any of the squares, streets, lanes or alleys, within the built parts of the Borough, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance, the 2d October, 1806.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

Taken up as a stray on the 18th of September last, a Black COW, supposed to be 4 years old, both ears cropt, and a piece cut off the lower part of the nigh ear, her belly and both flanks white, and some white on her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Wood Ranger.

October 5, 1806.

Taken up in this borough a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, has a star in his forehead, and has what is generally called a glass eye, hurt on the right side, one hind and one fore foot white, and has a long tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY BOLLINGER, *High Constable,*

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1806.

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

HAVE commenced business next door to the corner of Market in Second street, where Gentlemen's Cloathes and Ladies' Habits will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves, that from their experience in business, they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may think proper to favour them with their custom, and hope that they will meet with a share of public patronage.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms, Ladies' Great Coats, Spencers, and Peleeis made in the neatest manner, and to suit their present dress.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of MORDECAI M'LEOD, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Boat Builder, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement properly attested, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE M'LEOD, Admnx.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Admnr.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1806. 6w.

The following BLANKS, *correctly and handsomely printed, may be had at this Office.*

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES
ALSO,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *October* 11.

By the arrival this morning of the sch'r Hamlet, Henry, in 32 days from Bordeaux, and the Robt. Burns, Waite, from Liverpool, we are furnished with Paris dates to the 28th of August, and London dates to the 22d, inclusive. A passenger on board the Hamlet, to whom we are indebted for a file of Paris and Bordeaux papers, informs us that Negociations for *Peace* were entirely broken off, and that *the Earl of Lauderdale demanded passports for his return to London on the 28th of August.*

Lords Holland and Auckland are appointed Commissioners to settle all differences with the American Ministers at London."

NEW COALITION AGAINST FRANCE

We are indebted to a respectable merchant of this city, for the following extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, August 19th—received by the Hudson.

"I send this down to the Rock, by a boat in time for the Hudson, to advise you that the mail from Hamburg brings accounts of Prussia, Germany, Sweden, and other powers, having formed a coalition against France, and try with her the fate of arms once more. This information is brought by the second edition of the Observer, a Sunday paper of the 17th August. Perhaps, however, it is a stock-jobbing business."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 16.

Just as we were going to Press with the preceding news, we received by the Southern mail, a communication from our Correspondent at Baltimore, containing copious translations from Bordeaux papers to the 19th August, received there by the Henry. These details however add nothing particularly interesting on the subject of Peace or War. Reports were as various, and fluctuated as often in France as in England—The general expectation, however, at Bordeaux was, that no peace would take place.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Del. October 9th, 1806—"Our election for representative to Congress and state Legislators was held on the 7th inst. and I have the pleasure to inform you, that Mr. JAMES M. BROOM is re-elected without opposition, and that our legislature is decidedly Federal."

Valuable Medicines,

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New York, and for sale by —— Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON,* ONLY, *in Pittsburgh.*

THE AGED AND INFIRM,

WHO are suffering the excruicating pains of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, may find immediate relief, and expect a speedy cure, by the use of

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state as well as in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external as well as internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite and digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assitant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Palsey, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled face, head ache, inflamed breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be described with equal success in such a variety of cases; but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph, or obstructions in the lymphatic vessels.

FROM DR. WETHERBURN.

GENTLEMEN *Wythe County, (Virginia.)*

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call *Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism, (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice of the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter of use, you are at full liberty to make it public.—Yours, &c.

P. WETHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntary maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after laying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were purchased from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and Subscribed before me Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions, residence in cold climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or extensive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—and lyings in, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obscurity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, extensive debility of the whole frame, and waisting of the whole flesh, which no nourishment or cordial can repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HANNS' Genuine German CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns speedy removing them, root and branch, without giving pain

Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanson Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR.—For the good of the public as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had for some time, as he says experienced the symptoms described by the doctor as indicating the pretence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1 1-4 of an inch distance from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length, and near the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there was more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done taking measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and an other servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel: and the tape worm, they say, was alive so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were actually such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man in my family also, without any consultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from him, but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive except a consideration for public good for publishing these cases I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I had not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who had been so greatly and so quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am pursuaded, is that most young persons, who are, from time to time disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh. 27th May, 1806. 6m.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, wil be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 69, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh

April 14, 1804.

William P. Farrand & Co's.

CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,

SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh. February 10th, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

JOSEPH HARDESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1805.